

REM

'Tis remarkable, that they
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Prior.*
What we obtain by conversation soon vanishes, unless we
note down what *remarkable* we have found. *Watts.*
REMARKABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *remarkable*.] Observable-
ness; worthiness of observation.
They signify the *remarkableness* of this punishment of the
Jews, as signal revenge from the crucified Christ. *Hammond.*
REMARKABLY. *adv.* [from *remarkable*.] Observably; in a
manner worthy of observation.
Chiefly asur'd,
Remarkably so late, of thy so true,
So faithful love. *Milton.*
Such parts of these writings, as may be *remarkably* stupid,
should become subjects of an occasional criticism. *Watts.*
REMARKER. *n. f.* [from *remarque*, Fr.] Observer; one that re-
marks.
If the *remarker* would but once try to outline the author
by writing a better book on the same subject, he would soon
be convinced of his own insufficiency. *Watts.*
REMEDIAL. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Capable of remedy.
REMEDIAL. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Medicinal; affording a
remedy. Not in use.
All you, unpublisch'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
REMEDIBLE. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Not admitting remedy;
irreparable; incurable.
Sad Æsculapius
Imprison'd was in chains *remediables*. *Fairy Queen.*
The war, grounded upon this general *remediables* necessity,
may be termed the general, the *remediables*, or the necessary
war. *Raleigh's Essays.*
We, by rightful doom *remediables*,
Were lost in death, till he that dwelt above
High-thron'd in secret bliss, for us frail dust
Emptied his glory. *Milton.*
Flatter him it may, as those are good at flattering, who
are good for nothing else; but in the mean time, the poor
man is left under a *remediables* delusion. *South.*
REMEDIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *remediables*.] Incurableness.
REMEDY. *n. f.* [from *remedium*, Lat. *remede*, Fr.]
1. A medicine by which any illness is cured.
The difference between poisons and *remedies* is easily known
by their effects; and common reason soon distinguishes be-
tween virtue and vice. *Swift.*
2. Cure of any uneasiness.
Here hope began to dawn; refovd'd to try,
She fix'd on this her utmost *remedy*. *Dryden.*
O how short my interval of woe!
Our griefs how swift, our *remedies* how slow. *Prior.*
3. That which counteracts any evil.
What may be *remedy* or cure
To evils, which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Milton.*
Civil government is the proper *remedy* for the inconve-
niences of the state of nature. *Locke.*
Attempts have been made for some *remedy* against this
evil. *Swift.*
4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.
Things, without all *remedy*,
Should be without regard. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
In the death of a man there is no *remedy*. *Wyd. ii. 1.*
To REMEDY. *v. a.* [from *remedium*, Fr.]
1. To cure; to heal.
Sorry we are, that any good and godly mind should be
grieved with that which is done; but to *remedy* their grief,
lieth not so much in us as in themselves. *Hooker.*
2. To repair or remove mischief.
To REMEMBER. *v. a.* [from *remembrer*, old Fr. *remembrare*, Ital.]
1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget.
Remember not against us former iniquities. *Pf. lxxix. 3.*
2. To recollect; to call to mind.
He having once seen and *remembered* me, even from the be-
ginning began to be in the rierward. *Sidney.*
We are said to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it
arises in the mind with a consciousness that we have had this
idea before. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
3. To keep in mind; to have present to the attention.
Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste;
And shun the bitter consequence. *Milton.*
This is to be *remembered*, that it is not possible now to
keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of
it; unless you will all his life mew him up. *Locke.*
4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment.
Cry unto God; for you shall be *remembered* of him. *Bar.*
He brings them back,
Remembering mercy and his covenant sworn. *Milton.*
5. To mention; not to omit.
A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the person
cited; for, if such certainty be therein omitted, such citation
is invalid, as in many cases hereafter to be *remembered*. *Ayliffe.*
6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind.
His hand and leg commanding without threatening, and ra-
ther *remembering* than chaffing. *Sidney.*

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Joy, being altogether wanting, to *remember* me the more of sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
These petitions, and the answer of the common council of
London, were ample materials for a conference with the
lords, who might be thereby *remembered* of their duty. *Clarendon.*
REMEMBER. *v. f.* [from *remember*.] One who remembers.
A brave master to servants, and a *rememberer* of the least
good office; for his flock he transplanted most of them into
plentiful soils. *Wotton.*
REMEMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *remembrance*, Fr.]
1. Retention in memory.
Though Cloten then but young, time has not worn him
From my *remembrance*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
There I have heard relating what was done,
Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton.*
Had memory been lost with innocence,
We had not known the sentence nor th' offence;
'Twas his chief punishment to keep in store
The sad *remembrance* what he was before.
Sharp *remembrance* on the English part,
And shame of being match'd by such a foe,
Rouled conscious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden.*
This ever grateful in *remembrance* bear
To me thou ow'st, to me the vital air. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. Recollection; revival of any idea.
I hate thy beams,
That bring to my *remembrance* from what state
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere. *Milton.*
Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the
operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke.*
3. Honourable memory. Out of use.
Rosemary and rue keep
Seeming and favour all the winter long,
Grace and *remembrance* be unto you both. *Shakespeare.*
4. Transmision of a fact from one to another.
Titan,
Among the heavens, th' immortal fact display'd,
Left the *remembrance* of his grief should fail,
And in the constellations wrote his tale. *Addison.*
5. Account preserved.
Those proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower,
beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I. *Hale.*
6. Memorial.
But in *remembrance* of so brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden.*
7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory.
I have *remembrances* of yours,
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shakespeare.*
8. Notice of something absent.
Let your *remembrance* still apply to Banquo;
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shakespeare.*
REMEMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *remembrance*.]
1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.
Sweet *remembrancer*!
A fly knave, the agent for his master,
And the *remembrancer* of her, to hold
The hand fast to her lord. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is
there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind, and a wit-
ness to bring them to judgment.
Would I were in my grave;
For, living here, you're but my curs'd *remembrancers*:
I once was happy. *Oswald's Venice Preserv'd.*
2. An officer of the exchequer.
All are digested into books, and sent to the *remembrancer* of
the exchequer, that he make processes upon them. *Bacon.*
To REMERCE. *v. a.* [from *remercer*, Fr.] To thank, Obligate.
Off'ring his service and his dearest life
For her defence, against that eagle to fight;
She him *remerced*, as the patron of her life. *Spenser.*
To REMIGRATE. *v. n.* [from *remigro*, Lat.] To remove back
again.
Some other ways he proposes to divert some bodies of their
borrowed shapes, and make them *remigrate* to their first
simplicity. *Boyle.*
REMIGRATION. *n. f.* [from *remigrate*.] Removal back again.
The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with
our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations*, became dif-
fused in Scotland. *Hale.*
To REMIND. *v. a.* [from *re and mind*.] To put in mind; to force
to remember.
When age itself, which will not be defied, shall begin to
arrest, seize and *remind* us of our mortality by pains and dul-
ness of senses; yet then the pleasure of the mind shall be in
its full vigour. *South's Sermons.*
The brazen figure of the consul, with the ring on his
finger, *reminded* me of Juvenal's majoris pondera gemme.
Addison's Remarks on Italy.
REMINISCENCE. *n. f.* [from *reminiscens*, Latin.] Recollection;
recovery of ideas.
I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my me-
mory or *reminiscence*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
For

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For the other part of memory, called *reminiscence*, which
is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly
remembered, by setting the mind to ransack every little cell
of the brain; while it is thus busied, how accidentally does
the thing sought for offer itself to the mind? *South.*
REMINISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from *reminiscence*.] Relating to re-
miniscence.
Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato,
that knowledge were but *remembrance*, that intellectual ac-
quisition were but *reminiscence* of evocation. *Brown.*
REMISS. *adj.* [from *remis*, Fr. *remissus*, Lat.]
1. Not vigorous; slack.
The water defers the said corpuscles, unless it flow forth
with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along
with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*.
Woodward's Natural History.
2. Not careful; slothful.
Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,
That thus we die, while *remiss* traitors sleep. *Shakespeare.*
If when by God's grace we have conquered the first diffi-
culties of religion, we grow careless and *remiss*, and neglect
our guard, God's spirit will not always strive with us. *Tillot.*
Your candour, in pardoning my errors, may make me more
remiss in correcting them. *Dryden.*
3. Not intense.
These nervous, bold, those languid and *remiss*;
Here cold salutes, but there a lover's kiss. *Recommon.*
REMISSIBLE. *adj.* [from *remis*.] Admitting forgiveness.
REMISSION. *n. f.* [from *remission*, Fr. *remissio*, Lat.]
1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.
Error, mischief and forgetfulness do now and then be-
come sutors for some *remission* of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*
2. Cessation of intenseness.
In September and October these diseases do not abate and
remit in proportion to the *remission* of the sun's heat. *Wood.*
This difference of intention and *remission* of the mind in
thinking, every one has experienced in himself. *Locke.*
3. In phisick, *remission* is when a distemper abates, but does
not go quite off before it returns again.
4. Release.
Not only an expedition, but the *remission* of a duty or tax,
were transmitted to posterity after this manner. *Addison.*
Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the
first fruits and tenths. *Swift.*
5. Forgiveness; pardon.
My penance is to call Lucetta back,
And ask *remission* for my folly past. *Shakespeare.*
That plea
With God or man will gain thee no *remission*. *Milton.*
Many believe the article of *remission* of sins, but they be-
lieve it without the condition of repentance or the fruits of
holy life. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
REMISSLY. *adv.* [from *remis*.]
1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention.
How should it then be in our power to do it coldly or *remissly*?
so that our desire being natural, is also in that degree of ear-
nestness whereunto nothing can be added. *Hosker.*
2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly.
There was not an equal concurrence in the prosecution of
this matter among the bishops; some of them proceeding
more *remissly* in it. *Clarendon.*
REMISSNESS. *n. f.* [from *remis*.] Carelessness; negligence;
coldness; want of ardour; inattention.
Future evils,
Or new, or by *remissness* new conceiv'd,
Are now to have no successive degrees. *Shakespeare.*
No great offenders 'scape their dooms;
Small praise from lenity and *remissness* comes. *Denham.*
Jack, through the *remissness* of constables, has always
found means to escape. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
The great concern of God for our salvation, is so far from
an argument of *remissness* in us, that it ought to excite our
utmost care. *Rogers's Sermons.*
To REMIT. *v. a.* [from *remitto*, Lat.]
1. To relax; to make less intense.
So willingly doth God *remit* his ire.
Our supreme foe may much *remit*
His anger; and perhaps thus far remov'd,
Not mind us not offending, satisfy'd
With what is punish'd. *Milton.*
2. To forgive a punishment.
With suppliant pray'rs their pow'rs appease;
The soft Napæan race will soon repent
Their anger, and *remit* the punishment. *Dryden.*
The magistrate can often, where the publick good demands
not the execution of the law, *remit* the punishment of criminal
offences by his own authority, but yet cannot *remit* the
satisfaction due to any private man. *Locke.*
3. [From *remitte*, Fr.] To pardon a fault.
At my lovely Tamora's intreats,
I do *remit* these young men's heinous faults. *Shakespeare.*

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Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them;
and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *Jo. xx. 23.*
4. To give up; to resign.
In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *re-*
mitted to their prince, to be punished in the place where they
have offended. *Hayward.*
Th' Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*;
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden.*
Heaven thinks fit
Thee to thy former fury to *remit*. *Dryden's Tyrant Love.*
5. [From *remitte*, Fr.] To defer; to refer.
The bishop had certain proud instructions in the front,
though there were a pliant clause at the foot, that *remitted* all
to the bishop's discretion. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
I *remit* me to themselves, and challenge their natural inge-
nuity to say, whether they have not sometimes such shiverings
within them. *Government of the Tongue.*
6. To put again in custody.
This bold return with seeming patience heard,
The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*
7. To send money to a distant place.
They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve
hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so
many monthly payments. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
8. To restore. Not in use.
The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after a short
time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*
To REMIT. *v. n.*
1. To slacken; to grow less intense.
When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech
remit too. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
2. To abate by growing less eager.
As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry, loathed
their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall
those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy
thoughts. *South's Sermons.*
3. In phisick, to grow by intervals less violent, though not
wholly intermitting.
REMITMENT. *n. f.* [from *remit*.] The act of remitting to
custody.
REMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *remit*.]
1. The act of paying money at a distant place.
2. Sum sent to a distant place.
A compact among private persons furnished out the several
remittances. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
REMITTER. *n. f.* [from *remitter*, Fr.] In common law, a restitu-
tion of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and
is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more
ancient, in case where the latter is defective. *Crovel.*
You said, if I return'd next size in Lent,
I should be in *remitter* of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of affidavits. *Donne.*
REMNANT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *remanent*.] Residue; that
which is left; that which remains.
Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Thou bloodless *remnant* of that royal blood,
Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost? *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
Bear me hence
From forth the noise and rumour of the field,
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shakespeare.*
About his shelves
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*
I was entreated to get them some respite and breathing by
a cessation, without which they saw no probability to preserve
the *remnant* that had yet escaped. *King Charles.*
Their Andes are far higher than those with us; whereby it
seems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in
such a deluge saved. *Bacon.*
The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
A feeble army and an empty senate,
Remnants of mighty battles fought in vain. *Addison.*
See the poor *remnants* of these slighted hairs!
My hands shall rend what e'en thy rapine spares. *Pope.*
The frequent use of the latter was a *remnant* of po-
pery, which never admitted scripture in the vulgar tongue. *Swift.*
REMNANT. *adj.* [corruptly formed from *remanent*.] Remain-
ing; yet left.
It bid her feel
No future pain for me; but instant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*
REMOLTEN. *part.* [from *remelt*.] Melted again.
It were good to try in glass works, whether the crude ma-
terials, mingled with glass already made and *remolten*, do not
facilitate the making of glass with less heat. *Bacon.*